

groundwater was returned to the aquifer through onsite injection wells, upgradient of the recovery system.

Contaminant levels were reduced dramatically within the first year of operation of the system. Several modifications were eventually made to the groundwater recovery system to enhance its effectiveness. A summary of analytical results that document the performance of the remedial system is provided in the Site Close Out Report, February 1996.

EPA, in consultation with the State, concluded that the groundwater recovery system had achieved its goal in significantly reducing contaminant levels within the aquifer, and that continued operation of the recovery system would not provide any further reduction in contaminant levels. The system was deactivated and placed in a monitoring mode on March 15, 1994.

The groundwater recovery and treatment system recovered and treated over 80 million gallons of water. Operation of the system reduced contaminant levels by approximately 99 percent and essentially eliminated the dissolved plume.

Monitoring of the Site during the period May through November 1994, indicated continued compliance with the groundwater performance criteria, with the exception of periodic exceedances of TCE and PCE in the two shallow wells located near the center of the former plume. These periodic exceedances represented very small, isolated, areas of contamination. It was theorized that these exceedances may be the result of residual VOC contamination in soil overlying the groundwater. However, soil gas analysis conducted in proximity to monitoring wells MW-11 and MW-13, in November 1994, did not indicate the presence of any residual contamination in the unsaturated zone.

In a final effort to attain permanent compliance with the performance criteria at monitoring wells MW-11 and MW-13, the soil surrounding the wells was excavated below the water table. The excavations were approximately 15-foot square by 15-foot deep. Although a composite soil sample from each excavated stockpile did not indicate the presence of any TCE or PCE, initial sampling of the groundwater in the pits indicated elevated levels of TCE and PCE. The pits remained open for several months and the water was treated using a portable compressor and air spargers. A summary of the analytical results of the sampling of groundwater from the pits was provided in the Close Out Report, February 1996.

As documented in the Close Out Report, TCE and PCE concentrations decreased with time and stabilized at levels within the performance criteria specified in the ROD. At that time, the groundwater remediation was determined to be complete, and the pits backfilled with clean fill.

Cleanup of the Gold Coast Oil site is complete. Approval of this Close Out Report will serve as certification of completion of all remedial activities at the Gold Coast Oil Site. Based on the success of the remedial action, only one year of post-certification monitoring will be performed. Should the data indicate no significant increase in the contaminant levels relative to the findings of the "clean closure" monitoring, the post-certification monitoring may cease. However, should the post-certification monitoring show significant increases in the contaminant levels relative to the "clean closure" monitoring, EPA may extend the length of the post-certification monitoring. The commitment by the PRPs to perform post-certification monitoring is provided for in the Consent Decree and the plans for monitoring described in a letter from the PRPs consultant to the EPA Remedial Project Manager dated April 17, 1992. Performance of the Post-Certification monitoring, however, does not preclude the deletion of this Site from the NPL.

Removal of all hazardous substances from the Site resulted in unlimited use and unrestricted exposure at the Site. As a result, no institutional controls were necessary at the Site. Since, the long-term groundwater response action was not certified as complete within the time period for the first Five-Year Review, a review was conducted and concluded that the remedy had been effective in attaining the remedial goals and that no further remedial response was necessary.

EPA, in consultation with the State, has determined that all necessary response actions, including final attainment of the groundwater cleanup criteria, have been met as specified in OSWER Directive 9320.2-3A. Specifically, confirmatory sampling has verified that the ROD cleanup objectives for the soil and groundwater have been achieved and the Site is protective of public health, welfare and the environment. These documents are available for review by calling the Regional Office at (404) 347-2643.

Dated: July 22, 1996.

A. Stanley Meiburg,

Acting Regional Administrator, USEPA, Region IV.

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40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-5556-4]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of intent to delete Chemet Company Superfund Site, Fayette County, Tennessee, from the National Priorities List.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 4 announces its intent to delete the Chemet Company Site from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comment on this proposed action. The NPL constitutes Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended. EPA and the State of Tennessee Department of the Environment and Conservation (TDEC) have determined that the Site poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, further remedial measures pursuant to CERCLA are not appropriate.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before September 20, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to: Robert West, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 345 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30365.

Comprehensive information on this Site is available for viewing through the site information repositories at the following locations: Moscow City Hall, 266 Fourth Street, Moscow, TN, 38057. U.S. EPA Record Center, 345 Courtland St., N.E., Atlanta, GA, 30365.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert West, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, 30365, 404-347-3555 EXT. 2033, or 1-800-435-9233, EXT. 2033.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Introduction**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 4 announces its intent to delete the Chemet Company Site from the National Priorities List (NPL), Appendix B of National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300, and requests comments on this deletion. EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and maintains the NPL as the list of these sites. As described in § 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP, sites deleted from the NPL remain eligible for remedial actions in the unlikely event that conditions at the site warrant such action.

The EPA will accept comments on the proposal to delete this Site for thirty days after publication of this document in the Federal Register.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

Section 300.425(e) of the NCP provides that releases may be deleted from, or recategorized on the NPL where no further response is appropriate. EPA, in consultation with the State of Tennessee, has concluded that the Chemet Company Site meets the following criteria for site deletion:

(i) All appropriate fund-financed response actions have been implemented; and

(ii) All appropriate response under CERCLA has been implemented.

Even if a site is deleted from the NPL, where hazardous substances remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, EPA's policy is that a subsequent review of the site will be conducted at least every five years after the initiation of the remedial action at the site. If new information becomes available which indicates a need for further action, EPA may initiate remedial actions. Whenever there is significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the site may be restored to the NPL without the application of the Hazardous Ranking System.

III. Deletion Procedures

The following procedures were used for the intended deletion of this Site: (1) EPA Region 4 issued a Record Of Decision (ROD) which addressed the Site conditions, quality assurance and control during construction, and technical criteria for satisfying the completion requirements; (2) a notice has been published in the local newspaper and has been distributed to appropriate federal, state, and local

officials announcing the commencement of a 30-day public comment period on EPA's Notice of Intent to Delete; (3) All relevant documents have been made available for public review in the local Site information repositories; and TDEC has concurred with the proposed deletion decision.

Deletion of the Site from the NPL does not itself create, alter, or revoke any individual's rights or obligations. The NPL is designed primarily for information purposes and to assist Agency management. As mentioned in Section VI of this document, § 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states that deletion of a Site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for future response actions.

For deletion of this Site, EPA's Regional Office will accept and evaluate public comments of EPA's Notice of Intent to Delete before making a final decision to delete. If necessary, the Agency will prepare a Responsiveness Summary to address any significant public comments received.

A deletion occurs when the Regional Administrator places a final action in the Federal Register. Generally, the NPL will reflect deletions in the final update following the Notice. Public notices and copies of the Responsiveness Summary will be made available to local residents by the Regional office.

IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion

The following site summary is the Agency's rationale for the proposal to delete Chemet Company Site from the NPL.

A. Site Background and History

The Chemet Company Site was an antimony processing facility. Lead laden ore was processed at the facility to yield antimony. Antimony is commonly used as a fire retardant and plastics strengthener. During the years of operation, slag from the furnaces was systematically stored in unsecured stockpiles on the property. Bins, containers, and barrels of slag and other waste materials were also stored inside buildings, pending secondary treatment for disposal.

B. Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)

In May 1993, the Site was referred to the EPA, Region 4. After a thorough review of Site information, EPA staff concluded the Site was a candidate for cleanup under Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) Guidelines. Sampling surveys, conducted in preparation of the EE/CA confirmed the soil was contaminated with elevated levels of lead, arsenic and antimony.

Additionally, the poorly secured waste piles posed an increased risk of direct exposure to the highly concentrated lead waste. EPA staff determined that a Non-Time Critical Removal under SACM, would be an effective method to accomplish the remediation.

The Field Investigation (FI) was developed to gather sufficient information to: (1) characterize the Site, (2) define contaminants of concern and extent of contamination, (3) determine the actual or potential threat, if any, the Site poses to human health and/or the environment, and (4) aid in the development of removal/clean-up remedies that may be necessary to address any threat identified. Sampling verified the soil on-site was contaminated with lead, arsenic and antimony.

C. Removal Activities

Phase I of the removal activities consisted of excavating, segregating, and categorizing the contaminated soil over the entire Site. Contaminated areas that reached the ball field of the LaGrange-Moscow Elementary School were the first areas addressed in the removal activities. A minimum of six-inches of soil was excavated from the entire Site. Samples from the stockpiles on-site were sent to the laboratory for determination of proper disposal methods. The results of the laboratory analysis verified that most of the contaminated soil could be disposed of in a licensed solid waste landfill. Contaminated soil previously stored in an on-site building, needed to be disposed of in a licensed hazardous waste landfill because of a higher concentration of heavy metals. The two abandoned tractor trailers were pressured washed and removed from the Site.

Phase II of the removal activities consisted of the disposal of over 20,000 tons of nonhazardous contaminated soil in the South Shelby Landfill, Memphis, TN. An additional 600 tons of hazardous soil were disposed of by the Laidlaw Environmental Services, Pinewood, SC. Laboratory chemicals on-site were inventoried, segregated into compatible groups, lab packed, and disposed of properly. Contaminated metal was pressured washed and recycled by a licensed vendor. Over 120 drums of slag and 37 boxes of raw ore were categorized and disposed of properly. The on-site buildings were demolished, pressured washed, and disposed. The on-site private well was closed according to State regulations.

After the contaminated soil had been disposed of and confirmation sampling verified that on-site soil was below

cleanup levels, the entire Site was backfilled with a six-inch layer of clean soil. Finally, the Site was seeded with tall fescue grass and the damaged areas of the perimeter fence were repaired. The removal activities were completed March 23, 1995. The total cost of cleanup was 1.3 million dollars.

D. Community Relations Activities

In accordance with the requirements of CERCLA § 113(k)(2)(B) and § 117, a Community Relations Plan (CRP) was developed to establish a framework for community relations activities at the Chemet Company Site. The CRP was finalized January 1994. EPA held a Public Meeting on January 27, 1994, to describe the Superfund process and the planned EE/CA activities. On May 24, 1994, EPA held a Public Meeting to describe the Superfund Proposed Removal Plan, present the results of the EE/CA, and the Streamline Risk Assessment.

E. Summary of Operation and Maintenance

No Operation and Maintenance (O&M) is necessary at this Site.

F. How Chemet Company Meets NPL Deletion Criteria

Section 300.425(e) of the NCP provides that releases may be deleted from, or recategorized on the NPL where no further response is appropriate. EPA, in consultation with the State of Tennessee, has concluded that the Chemet Company Site meets the following criteria for site deletion:

- (i) All appropriate fund-financed response actions have been implemented; and
- (ii) All appropriate response under CERCLA has been implemented.

G. State Concurrence To Delete Chemet Company Site

The State of Tennessee concurred with the deletion of the site by letter dated July 11, 1996.

EPA, in consultation with the State of Tennessee, has concluded that the Chemet Company Site meets the following criteria for site deletion: (1) EPA and the State of Tennessee have implemented all appropriate response actions required; (2) All appropriate response under CERCLA has been implemented; and (3) the confirmation sampling done after excavation activities verified that the Chemet Site poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, taking of further remedial measures is not appropriate. EPA and the State of Tennessee believe that the above listed criteria for deletion have been met. Subsequently, EPA is

proposing deletion of the Chemet Company Site from the NPL. Documents supporting this action are available from the local repository.

Dated: July 15, 1996.

A. Stanley Meiburg,
Deputy Regional Administrator, U.S. EPA
Region 4.

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BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

40 CFR Part 372

[OPPTS-400104C; FRL-5393-4]

RIN 2070-AC71

Addition of Facilities in Certain Industry Sectors; Toxic Chemical Release Reporting; Community Right-to-Know; Extension of Comment Period

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: In the Federal Register of June 27, 1996, EPA issued a proposed rule to add seven industry groups to the list of industries required to report under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) section 313 and section 6607 of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA). Except as provided in this Notice, the period for accepting comments on the proposed rule ends August 26, 1996. EPA has added additional information to the public docket prior to the close of the public comment period. This information is summarized in this document. To assure that the public and other interested parties may review and comment on the additional documents and information, EPA is extending the comment period on the proposed rule. EPA is requesting comment on the additional documents and information only. Comments must be confined to the contents of these documents.

DATES: Comments must be received by September 4, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be submitted in triplicate to: OPPT Docket Clerk, TSCA Document Receipt Office (7407), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-G099, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Comments containing information claimed as confidential must be clearly marked as confidential business information (CBI). If CBI is claimed, three additional sanitized copies must also be submitted. Nonconfidential

versions of comments on the proposed rule will be placed in the rulemaking record and will be available for public inspection. Comments should include the docket control number for this document, OPPTS-400104C and the EPA contact for this document. Unit III. of this document contains additional information on submitting comments containing information claimed as CBI.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: oppt.ncic@epamail.epa.gov. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket number OPPTS-400104C. No CBI should be submitted through e-mail. Electronic comments on this proposed rule may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submissions can be found in Unit III. of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tim Crawford at 202-260-1715, e-mail: crawford.tim@epamail.epa.gov, or Brian Symmes at 202-260-9121, e-mail: symmes.brian@epamail.epa.gov, or the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Stop 5101, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Toll free: 1-800-535-0202, in Virginia and Alaska: 703-412-9877 or Toll free TDD: 1-800-553-7672.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Electronic Availability: Electronic copies of the documents listed in Unit IV. of this document are available from the EPA Public Access gopher (gopher.epa.gov) at the Environmental Sub-Set entry under "Rules and Regulations."

I. Introduction

Current EPCRA section 313 reporting requirements apply to facilities classified in the manufacturing sector (Standard Industrial Classification codes 20-39) that have 10 or more full-time employees, and that manufacture, process, or otherwise use one or more listed section 313 chemicals above certain threshold amounts. EPA has been in the process of evaluating industry groups for potential addition under EPCRA section 313. EPA recently issued a proposed rule to add seven industry groups to the list of industries subject to EPCRA section 313 reporting requirements (61 FR 33588, June 27, 1996) (FRL-5379-3).